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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17,284

號十月十年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.60 Per Month



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE THE LEADERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,387
1—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,600
11—Fire Funds £3,637,047
12—Life & Annuity Funds £17,587,533
Sinking Fund Account £28,530
£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,881,465
Life and Annuity £1,141,583
Revenue Marine Department £39,539
Other Receipts £78,940
£3,939,527
The Accumulated Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.45 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 11 p.m.
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

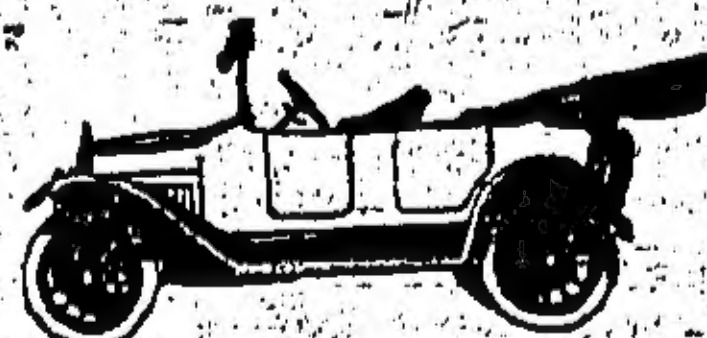
SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 11 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets, available for
all cars not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65, Des Voeux Road
Central.

**TANG YUK DING, SUCCESSION OF
LIE SENG TING.**
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Cash on delivery.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tiao, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG, LTD.
AGENTS:
"TAIKOO"
"SOUTHERN" & "SUI"
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CABLE LAID 6" to 15" 4 STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

4 1/2% - U.S. \$6,000,000,000.

Closes in America 19th October.

Applications will be received by THE
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
up to 15th October on the following terms—

10% on application
20% " 2nd November.
20% " 18th December.
20% " 18th January.
30% " 30th January.

and loans will be granted against this security
to enable purchasers to pay in instalments
covering longer periods.

Particulars and forms on application.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE ORDERED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

**THE CAPITULATION OF
BULGARIA.**

65,000 BULGARS WEST OF USKUB
SURRENDER.

London, Oct. 8.

A Salonika message says:—
In addition to the prisoners already
reported captured in the victorious
Macedonian offensive, 65,000 Bulgars
west of Uskub have now surrendered
to the Allies, in accordance with a
clause in the Military Convention,
providing for the capitulation of the
Bulgarian units west of Uskub when
the armistice was signed.

**GOVERNOR OF SMYRNA SENDS
DELEGATES TO ATHENS.**

**TO ENTER INTO CONTACT WITH
ALLIES.**

Athens, Oct. 8.

The Governor of Smyrna whom the
Germans recently denounced as a
pro-Ententeist has sent delegates to
Athens to enter into contact with
the Allies.

**SERIOUS POSITION OF AUSTRIANS
IN ALBANIA.**

**MONTENEGRINS RISE AGAINST
THE AUSTRIANS.**

London, Oct. 8.

The Evening News states that the
Montenegrins have risen against the
Austrians.
A large number of well-armed
Montenegrins hold the mountains,
making the position of the Austrians
in Albania more precarious.

**AUSTRIAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN
FROM SERBIAN FRONTIER.**

London, Oct. 9.

A wireless Austrian official report
states:—
We have withdrawn our covering
troops from the old Serbian frontier
towards Les Kovic.

GERMAN PEACE NOTE.

**PRESIDENT WILSON MAY GIVE
REASONED REPLY.**

**SUGGESTION THAT GERMANY
SHOULD HAND OVER
MERCHANT SHIPS.**

London, Oct. 8.

The newspapers revert to the
German peace offer and state that
the Allies' reply may be described
as a unanimous negative. They
anticipate that President Wilson
will give the Note a reasoned reply,
but state that the unanimity of the
American Press in denouncing the
proposal indicates the line President
Wilson will take.

The descriptions of Press Cor-
respondents in France of the looting
and burning of towns and villages,
and the destruction of churches by
the retreating Germans are featured
in editorials as unlikely to make
President Wilson modify the terms
of surrender, and are made the text
for demands for the fullest repara-
tion and indemnity both to Belgium
and France.

The Morning Post suggests that
the indemnity should include the
handing over to the Allies of the
merchant-ships which Germany is
building.
The Daily Express counsels a stop-
page of raw materials to Germany
until all accounts have been settled.

**NO ANSWER SENT BY AMERICA UP
TILL MONDAY EVENING.**

Washington, Oct. 8.

On Monday evening it was officially
announced that no answer had
been sent to Germany's peace pro-
posal.

**"COLLAPSE OF TURKISH
CABINET."**

London, Oct. 8.

The Daily News Correspondent at
Bern understands that the Turkish
Cabinet has fallen.

HOLY LAND BATTLE.

**BEYROUT TAKEN BY FRENCH
NAVAL DIVISION.**

Paris, Oct. 8.

Beyrout has been captured.

It was a French Naval Division
which entered the port of Beyrout.

**SAIDA, ZAHLE AND RAYAK ALSO
OCCUPIED.**

London, Oct. 8.

A Palestine Syria official report
states:—

Our cavalry on the 6th occupied
Zahle and Rayak, respectively 38 and
30 miles north-west of Damascus.

We captured considerable rolling
stock, ammunition and engineer
stores.

The enemy evacuated Beyrout and
retired northwards.

We occupied Saïda unopposed.
The inhabitants welcomed us.

GERMAN NAVAL CHANGES.

**SUCCESSOR OF ADMIRAL VON
CAPELLE.**

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.

A Berlin official report states:—
Vice-Admiral von Mann Edler von
Tischler has been appointed Sec-
retary for the Navy, in succession to
Admiral von Capelle.
Captain Loebelin succeeds Vice-
Admiral von Tischler as head of the
U-boat Department.

[FRENCH WIRELESS.]

**FRENCH MAKE PROGRESS
EVERYWHERE.**

Lyons, Oct. 8.

The French made progress every-
where, in spite of the fiercest enemy
resistance.

French forces took St. Masmes and
Haurvine.

CAPTURES BY BRITISH.

The British forces took Oppy and
Binche-St. Vaast.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN ADVANCE
SATISFACTORY.**

On Sunday morning the British
and American forces attacked be-
tween St. Quentin and Cambrai.
The advance made was satisfac-
tory.

**BAVARIAN NEWSPAPER SAYS
ALLIES ARE INVINCIBLE.**

A Munich newspaper says:—
In proposing peace to our enemies we
recognise them as invincible.

**DEFEATED AUSTRIANS IN
SERBIA FALLING BACK.**

The defeated Austrians have fallen
back in disorder, leaving cannon and
material in our hands.

FRENCH ENTER BEYROUT.

The French Naval Division in Syria
has entered Beyrout.

The enthusiasm of the population
is indescribable.

**GERMAN BANK CLOSED IN
BULGARIA.**

The offices of the German Bank in
Buda have been closed.

(Continued on Page 5.)

AN AID TO DIGESTION.

WHEN you have a full stomach
weight in the stomach, after
eating you may know that you have
taken too much, and should take some
digestive aid. "Lactogen" is the best
digestive aid. It is sold by all Chemists
and Grocers.

INTIMATIONS

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

SAT. NOVEMBER 1918.

LADIES STALL will again be arranged in connection with St. Andrew's Fair, and all Scottish Women willing to assist are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3.30 p.m.

ALICE DYER.

Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1918.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Nov. 2nd - SATURDAY - Nov. 2nd.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR under the auspices of the above League, will be held by kind permission in the grounds of Government House, on SATURDAY, November 2nd.

The Proceeds as formerly, will be devoted to Local Charities for Children, the "Ottenshaw" Cots, Surrey, and Naval and Military Funds for Orphans.

Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY beg to Notify the Public that they have been appointed Sole Selling Agents for Messrs. BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

Regular supplies of Messrs. Borden's Sweetened and Unsweetened Condensed Milks, also Sterilized Milk, have been arranged, the first consignment being due to arrive during the next few days.

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.
21 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1918.

DOLLAR ACADEMY, SCOTLAND.
CHARLES S. DOUGALL, M.A., formerly Ex-lieutenant, Glasgow University, Glasgow, who is opening on 3rd September next, provides at moderate cost a complete HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Departments from 10 years of age upwards. Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the HEADMASTER, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.I.S., Secretary, or Office of the "CHINA MAIL."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET.

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMBIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA," J. WITHELL, Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
344 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2867.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

Flowers beautifully and make attractive the home as nothing else can do.

GRACA & CO.

DEALERS IN
Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
Toys, Postage Stamps,
Post Cards, &c.

No. 16, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.
Tel. G. Box 620.

INTIMATIONS



Guarding Our Interests.

Where would you be if those brave boys were not guarding your interests? It is your duty to guard their interests should they fall, so buy St. Andrew's WAR BOND TICKETS, Fifty Per Cent. for War Charities.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

NEW STOCK

OF STRINGS

FOR VIOLIN
VIOLA
CELLO
JUST ARRIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1323

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,

HONGKONG.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all urinary troubles. It is a powerful diuretic and antiseptic. It is the only remedy that can be taken in the form of a pill. It is the only remedy that can be taken in the form of a pill. It is the only remedy that can be taken in the form of a pill.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



The only OPTICAL HOUSE

in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

Panama-Pacific

International Exposition

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION

All sorts of

Foreign Lenses and Protection glasses

DO YOU LIKE A LARGE CIGARETTE?

IF SO,

"COMMANDER"

CIGARETTES WILL JUST SUIT YOU.



MANUFACTURED BY THE



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ALIEN MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

PEER'S ATTACK ON MARQUIS OF MILFORD HAVEN.

EARL CURZON'S DEFENCE.

Discussion took place in the House of Lords on a new sub-section which Lord Winterton proposed to add to the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill to prevent a naturalised enemy retaining or becoming a member of the Privy Council. His lordship said he believed in the saying, "Once a German, always a German." It was time to clean out the stables.

Lord Sandhurst opposed. It was impossible to separate the personal view from this amendment. It concerned only two members of the Privy Council, because there were only three aliens of enemy origin who were members of the Privy Council. The case of Sir Edgar Speyer was under consideration. The only other persons concerned were the Marquis of Milford Haven—formerly Prince Louis, of Battenberg—and Sir Ernest Cassel. The former had been a distinguished career in the British Navy.

The marquis was naturalised in 1868, and again under the Act of 1870. He had had over 50 years' service in the Navy, had held the highest post there, and the nation was under a great obligation to him for what he had done at the beginning of the war. (Hear, hear.) The marquis had two sons serving in H.M. Navy to-day, with distinction. (Hear, hear.) If this amendment was carried, the patent that was given making the marquis a member of that House would be torn up. Was that the way to treat a distinguished admiral of the British Navy? (Hear, hear.) Sir Ernest Cassel had not had the opportunity of serving in the King's services, but for over 30 years he had been one of the most benevolent subjects of the King. (Hear, hear.) These two men should not be subjected to the insult proposed by this amendment. It was against all ideas of British fairplay.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you up and out into the sunshine, then Nature will restore the rich red blood to your veins and soon rid the system of this troublesome disease. For sale by all Chemists and Stores. Price 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per box.

A DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

Earl Curzon said the Government were not opposing the amendment on the ground that one of the persons affected was a member of the Royal Family. They opposed the amendment on its merits. The Marquis of Milford Haven had had a distinguished career, and had served half a century in the British Navy.

At the outbreak of war the Admiral had access to the highest secrets of the Navy, and he had rendered valuable services to the State. (Hear, hear.) He only resigned his post as First Sea Lord because of excessive sensitiveness. In the face of such facts, was Parliament now to take a step that would cause a stain on his distinguished career? (Hear, hear.) The suggestion that the Marquis of Milford Haven should be exempted, and by so doing bring about a discrimination in his case, would be unworthy of the House, and the gallant Admiral would be as much ashamed of it as their lordships ought to be. (Hear, hear.) As to Sir E. Cassel, he had played a magnificent, generous, and patriotic part in the affairs of the State.

Lord Winterton asked leave to withdraw his amendment, and this was done. By 30 votes to 229 the House of Lords substituted the word "shall" for the word "may" in Clause 7 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, dealing with the revocation of naturalisation certificates.

By this alteration in the Bill it becomes compulsory on the Home Secretary to revoke any certificate which has been obtained by false pretences, or fraud, or by concealment of material circumstances. When the Bill was before the Commons it was argued by those who advocated this change that the use of "may" left the revocation optional, but Sir George Cave did not take this view, and the proposal was rejected.

THE MAN WHO GETS IT HERE.

Is the man who has blood—red, rich, red blood, and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per box.

For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

Price 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per box.

TWO FAMOUS PARISIEN MASCOTS.

Nanette and Ristin—the famous Parisian mascots who safeguard their wearers from the shells of La Grosse Berthe and the bombs of raiding Gothas—are finding considerable favour among the fighting men in France. Exaggerated stories are being related of the power of these tiny grotesque woolen dolls to avert danger. Unofficial though it be, there certainly have been some remarkable escapes lately amongst the possessors of the quaint couple.

Nanette, particularly, seems a potent charm against air raids. As the Astute villagers in Picardy are buying stocks of red, white, and blue wool, and are busily engaged in manufacturing stocks of mascots for retailing to the troops. In honour of the recent marriage of the mascots and the appearance of Radou the baby, one extraordinary division has renamed its concert party "The Radios."

STANDARD OF VALUE.

Is the gold digger to be the only man left at the end of the war who can get no more for his produce than he did in 1913? asks a Home Journal. It would almost seem so, because there is the tragic quality about gold that it is itself the standard of value. And if you alter the standard of value you let red revolution in. We have had no similar problem presented to a Government since the currency reforms of a century ago. A lot of witnesses were examined by Peel's Committee. One of them only, a Mr. Smith, thought it would be "safe" to abolish all standards except this of the pound. The pound, he said, had existed for 800 years. Smith was asked for a definition. He admitted the difficulty of defining, but declared that "there was no gentleman in England who did not know what a pound was."

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.I., L.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners' Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OVER SLIP		RISE OF TIDE
			AT SPRING TIDES	AT NEAPS	
NO. 1 DOCK, Kowloon	700	100	15	15	15
NO. 2 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 3 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 4 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 5 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 6 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 7 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 8 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 9 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 10 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 11 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 12 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 13 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 14 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 15 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 16 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 17 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 18 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 19 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15
NO. 20 DOCK, Kowloon	150	50	15	15	15

R. M. DYER, Esq., W.L.S., Managing Director, Hongkong.

Address: 1, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Telephone: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Cable Address: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wah" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERRILL" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 11th October, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Three Large AXMINSTER CARPETS in very good condition.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 818

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 11th October, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 4-H.P. Jap MOTOR CYCLE in good running order.
One Canteen of CUTLERY (complete).

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 819

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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FRIDAY,

the 11th October, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc.
(Principally blackwood)

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale
including upright Grand Piano by Neuman.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 7, 1918. 811

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 12th October, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF DRESS MATERIAL, etc., etc.
As follows:—
Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (various colours), Flannel and Flannel, an assortment of Coloured Prints, White Blankets, Counterpanes, Handkerchiefs, etc., Toilet Soap, Perfumery, etc., etc.

Sundry Lots of LINEN GOODS.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 801

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, Table Covers, Table Centres, Dressing Table Covers, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, White Satin Quilt, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, etc., etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 830

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 12th Oct., 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
19 Cases PILSENER ALE,
13 Cases BEER SPLITS.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 807

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th Oct., 1918, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, etc., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, etc., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosau and Brass Vases, etc., etc., Tennis Rackets and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 821

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. F. W. SMITH & Co., Chefoo, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 12th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A large and valuable consignment of TABLE LINEN, DRAWN THREAD WORK, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, etc., etc.

These Articles are of exceptional value equal to the best, being made of high-class materials with exquisite modern designs in Richelieu cut work and drawn thread embroideries.

Comprising:—
Double Bedspread of heavy Irish linen with Richelieu style medallions, a large variety of beautifully embroidered Irish Linen, Tea Cloths and Table Serviettes, Tea Cloths and Serviettes of the Mosai, including exquisite designs in Silk, Lawn and Long Cloth Night Dresses, (Empire and other styles), Envelope Chemises and Combinations of latest patterns, also a fine assortment of Petticoats, Flouncings, hand-embroidered, fine voile and lawn Blouses, Collars, etc.

A large quantity of best quality Blouses (Silk pongee), Coloured Crepe de Chine for dresses, A quantity of superior quality Long-cloth in 15 yds. lengths, A quantity of fine Nainsook in 15 yds. lengths, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Friday, the 18th inst.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 803

TO LET

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 1-1-303

TO LET.

A HOUSE in "Knutsford Terrace" Kowloon.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. 766

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wang-nai-chong Road, Kowloon.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 830

NEW WAR THE AIM OF A GERMAN PEACE.

PLANS MADE IN 1913 TO PREPARE FOR GREATER CONFLICT.

As a warning against the next German offer of peace, designed to cover German preparations for another war, under more favourable conditions, Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, has made public secret negotiations by Germany in 1913, when Germany sought to put an end to the present war in order to make such arrangements for another war as would insure victory and domination of the world for the Central Powers, says the "New York Times."

The German agents, who approached Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople in 1913, made no secret that Germany's object was to put a stop to an indecisive struggle in order to allow her to get ready for a decisive one, and she was willing then to put forward terms, which she hoped might prove attractive, because she schemed to gain back everything then conceded and a great deal more, when she reopened the attack under better conditions.

Germany's hypocritical peace enterprises at that time are recalled as a warning against forthcoming proposals from Germany, designed to encourage pacifist sentiment among the Allies and produce an armistice, leaving the same military masters of Germany in the saddle to build thousands of submarines and attack later, when her undersea strength is considered sufficient to sweep the seas, isolate France, and make the Hohenzollerns the rulers of the world.

One German principle, Mr. Morgenthau pointed out, is that an armistice is sure to result in peace, and that to induce the Allies to agree to an armistice is the accomplishment of a great step toward insuring German rule of the world at a later date.

Mr. Morgenthau's experiences with German intrigue, which looked upon an armistice and upon a peace as mere pawns in the German game for world domination, is set forth in the "World's Work" for August, just published, in which he said:

"In the latter part of 1914, Wangenheim began discussing this subject. It was part of Germany's system, he told me, not only to be completely prepared for war but also for peace. A wise General who enters battle always has in hand his plans for a retreat, in case he is defeated," said the German Ambassador. "This principle applies just the same to a nation beginning war. There is only one certainty about war—and that is that it must end sometime. So, when we plan our campaign for war, we must consider also a campaign for peace."

But Germany's ideas then complicated something more tangible than this philosophical principle. She had immediate reasons for desiring the end of hostilities, and Wangenheim discussed them frankly and cynically. He said that Germany had prepared for only a short war because she had expected to crush France and Russia in two brief campaigns lasting at all perhaps six months. Clearly this plan had failed, and there was little likelihood

of a quick end to the war. Wangenheim said that Germany was willing to recognize Great Britain's annexation of Egypt in return for a free hand in Mesopotamia. Wangenheim was quite insistent that Germany must have permanent naval bases in Belgium with which her navy could at all times threaten England with blockade and so make sure of the freedom of the seas. Germany wanted, Wangenheim said, to demand looks around because Germany had already possessed such rights in peace times. She might give France a piece of Lorraine in return for the payment of 500 million francs.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

PALESTINE ENLIST.

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The volunteer movement began in Palestine some weeks before the arrival of either the Zionist commission or the first Jewish Battalion from England. The dispatches say that there was a spontaneous movement among the young Jewish colonists, mostly of Russian origin, who felt it their duty to share in the task of liberating their homes from the hated Turk.

The recent declaration of Mr. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Great Britain was in sympathy with Zionist aspirations, formed an additional reason for their resolve to enlist in the British Army.

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Mr. J. Butler said that cases of malnutrition of children were largely due to the inadequacy of the allowances. Mr. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, denied the Government's proposals, saying that with regard to the wives' allowances, in thousands of cases there was no home to maintain, and in many others the wife was able to remain in her own home. It was not true that the present system forced women about the industrial world.

The Vote was agreed to.

AUTOCRAT AND SCHOOLMASTER OF THE LORDS.

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It appears that Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, has prevented Lord Wimborne from obtaining information about Lord Curzon's plans for the future.

Lord Curzon said to the former: "I was not concerned with what the noble Lord proposed to say; I was concerned with his not saying anything at all."

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Something better than a Card
for friends at home at
Xmas Time

OUR PHOTO CALENDAR

will keep you in remembrance
all the year round.

Your friends will value it.

PRICE \$2.50

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

G. R.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

"PUBLIC HOLIDAY."
THIS OFFICE will be Open for all
purposes from 9 a.m. to 12 noon
on MONDAY, the 14th October, 1918.
Licensed Warehouse cannot be
open on that day.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1918. 823

G. R.
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on
TUESDAY, the 18th October.
Students will be enrolled at the
Education Office only, and should apply
at once for Entry Forms.
Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1918. 824

BANK HOLIDAY.
IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5
of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS
will be CLOSED for the Transaction of
Public Business on MONDAY, the
14th instant.
Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1918. 825

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
Transactions of Shares made
for December Settlement will be nego-
tiated on MONDAY, 22nd December,
1918, instead of Friday, 27th December,
as previously advertised.
By Order of the Committee.
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1918. 826

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of (Four per
cent) 4% (\$2.00 per Share) and a
Bonus of Ten per cent (\$2.00 per Share)
has been declared on the working of the
Company for the year ended the 30th of
June, 1918.

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1918. 827

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers
"EURYBATES"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will be at Consignee's risk.
The Cargo will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after 10th October.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, and
all Goods remaining undischarged
after the 17th Oct. will be subject
to sale.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undischarged
after the 17th Oct. will be subject
to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 31st Oct. or they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1918. 828

(Continued on page 8.)

"PREMO CAMERA"
\$1.50 each.

TAKES WONDERFUL
PICTURE.

A TACK & CO.,

26, New Market Road, Central.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese yesterday fell from a
M.B.K. lighter in Yau-mat harbour and
was drowned.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political
Adviser to the President, was in
Shanghai last week. He is coming to
Hongkong.

The Manila Observatory this
morning reported a cyclone or typhoon
E. of the southern Ladrones or Mariana
Islands, direction unknown.

The death is announced at
Nagasaki of Mr. F. A. Carlson, who
was for 28 years in charge of the
Great Northern Telegraph Co.'s Cable
Depot at Woorung.

The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.,
announce a final dividend of 4 per
cent, (\$2 per share) and a bonus of 10
per cent, (\$5 per share), for the year
ended June 30th last.

His Excellency the Officer Ad-
ministering the Government, Mr.
Claus Severn, C.M.G., opens this
afternoon the new Chinese Y.M.C.A.
building in Bridges Street.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Society
of St. Vincent de Paul begs to thank
fully acknowledge the receipt of a
donation of \$25 towards the funds of the
Society, from Mr. F. A. Gomes.

Among the casualties reported in
the latest Home papers we note the
name of Lieut. Colin Blomfield Frost,
R.F.A., who was killed in France on
July 24th. He was educated at Mer-
chant Taylor's School, and after a
brief apprenticeship at Lloyd's, entered
the service of Messrs. Butterfield and
Swire, China, in 1912. In 1915 he
resigned his appointment as New-
chwang and came home to do what he
felt to be his duty. To his parents he
wrote that he "would never look back
and never regret." Reaching England in
September, 1915, he at once
received a commission in the A.S.C.,
and shared the transport work in France
for two years. Then, at his own
request, he transferred to the R.F.A. and
was sent to Egypt, proceeding to the
Holy Land. In May of the present
year his battery was ordered to
France, where he met his death by a
chance bullet while superintending
some night work in the line, three
days before his 29th birthday.

THE PEACE TALK.

The fact that President Wilson has
not replied so promptly to the recent
appeals made to him by Germany
and Austria as he did to the
Austrian Note a few weeks
ago, suggests that before re-
turning a definite reply he will
endeavour to satisfy himself as to
whether the enemy Powers who have
requested the opening of peace
negotiations, definitely accept the
broad conditions laid down in his
"Fourteen Terms." These include
the evacuation of all Russian ter-
ritory, the evacuation and restoration
of Belgium, the freeing of all French
territory, including Alsace-Lorraine,
and the restoration of the invaded
portions. "Restoration," we take it,
means in this case reparation of the
immense destruction wantonly caused
in the invaded territories. There
does not appear to be anything in
President Wilson's conditions
requiring the surrender of the arch
criminals who forced the world into
this stupendous war, nor any demand
for the punishment of the fiends
whose outrageous crimes in the course
of the war cry aloud for vengeance.
These are demands which the Press
of Great Britain and France are
urging their Governments to insist
upon. How far the United States
Government is in agreement with
the Governments of the Entente
Powers on this particular point has
not yet been made clear. On the
main point that there must be an
unconditional surrender of our
enemies before there can be any
suspension of hostilities the whole
of the countries at war with the
Central Powers are unanimously
agreed, and there can be no doubt
that the replies given to the request
made by our enemies for an armistice
will reflect that attitude. The Ger-
man people must be made to
clearly understand that when the
Allies agree to enter upon peace
negotiations it will not be in response
to an "offer of peace" from
Germany, but in response to a
"plea" from a Germany which
recognises military defeat. This
general demand in the Allied coun-
tries for the unconditional surrender
of our enemies is a preliminary to
peace discussions will convey to the
German people a fuller realization of
their military position than they have
hitherto gained from the KAISER'S
proclamations, and we are not pre-
pared to accept the word of the
German Chancellor for it that the
German people will remain, for
long, confident of their strength
and resolved to endure heavier
sacrifices. They are probably already

making sacrifices.

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THE "OUR DAY" GYMKHANA.

The programme for the two
Gymkhana meetings to be held at
Happy Valley this month by the Hong-
kong Gymkhana Club, has been issued.
For the "Our Day" Gymkhana on
Thursday the 24th inst., there are seven
events including an "Our Day Derby"—
a half-mile race for subscription griffins,
"forced entry" and ponies to start unless
a satisfactory reason for non-starting is
accepted by the Committee. There is
also an "Our Day St. Leger"—a three-
quarter mile race for "Our Day" sub-
scription griffins, under conditions
similar to the Derby. In both events
the Jockeys are to be drawn for. The
other events of the afternoon are the Five
Furlongs Handicap, Gymkhana Stakes,
Five Furlongs, Judgment of pace com-
petition, and two Class Handicap
competitions.

There are eight events on the card
for the Gymkhana on Saturday, the 25th
October, the principal event being the
"Our Day Cambridgehire," a five-
furlongs handicap for "Our Day"
subscription griffins. The Jockeys are
not to be drawn for in this race.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the
Hongkong Cricket League was held
last evening at the pavilion of the
Hongkong Cricket Club. Mr. P. M.
Hodgson was in the chair. The
various cricket clubs were represented.
The Chairman said there was a
credit balance of \$83.51 in the year's
balance-sheet—the largest they had
for some time—while the expenses (\$15
to \$16) were very low.

Mr. Robinson, who represented the
Kowloon Cricket Club, enquired
whether the members of the Hong-
kong Cricket Club who won the shield last
season received medals.

The Chairman replied in the
negative.

After further discussion it was
decided to consult the Hongkong Club
and if the team did not desire medals,
the money would be devoted to war
charity.

The report and accounts were
adopted and the following officers of the
League were elected:—President, the
Hon. Mr. Claus Severn, C.M.G.; Vice-
President, Mr. T. Pearce; and Mr. H.
Taylor, Treasurer, the Committee
to be comprised of a representative
from each Club entering the League.

It was decided to have a League
this year and to have only one division
in the League, with as many clubs as
would care to enter, the method of
scoring to be three points for a win
and one for a draw.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST No. 7.

Already acknowledged.....\$1,773.50
Mr. E. M. Moller.....100.00
Mr. A. F. Asquith.....50.00
Mr. E. E. L. Bowley.....50.00
Société des Missions Étrangères
(per Rev. Father Robert).....50.00
\$2,028.50

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

NO QUORUM.

[The "China Mail" Service.]

PEKING, Oct. 9.

A quorum was not present in
Parliament to-day, and the election
of Vice-President was postponed.

Tao Kwan (who was to be nomi-
nated for the Vice-Presidency) ap-
plied for sick leave, which has been
granted.

A RAILWAY COMPANY'S ESSAY ON COURTESY.

An American railway company has
issued a charming little essay on cour-
tesy, which is printed in the lines tables
and on conspicuous places in the stations.
It reads as follows: "This railroad
believes in courtesy. It expects its
officers and employees to be courteous
in all their dealings with passengers and
with one another. To ask that they in
turn be treated courteously. Courtesy is
catching. Courtesy makes the rough
places much easier and helps to smooth
life's little difficulties. Courtesy is a
business asset, a gain and never a loss.
Courtesy is one of the great railroad
man's life. Life is not so short but there
is always time for courtesy."

ROBE HERRALD EDITOR IMPRISONED.

Mr. J. S. Willes, editor and
publisher of the Kobe Herald, was
re-arrested on September 25th to ten
months' imprisonment and a fine of
Y.450 for reproducing Putnam
Wheeler's article on the moving in
Japan. The printer of the paper
was sentenced to three months' im-
prisonment.

An appeal has been lodged.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM.

THERE is nothing so good for muscular
rheumatism, sprains, lameness,
cramps of the stomach, bruises and
injuries as Chamberlain's Pain-Balm.
It will effect a cure in less time than
any other treatment. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

His EXCELLENCY, the Officer Ad-
ministering the Government, the Hon. Mr.
Claus Severn, C.M.G., sat in Council
this morning, at 9.30 to hear appeals
against the decision of the General
Military Service Tribunal of enrolment
in the following cases:—

MESSRS. S. H. DODWELL
& CO. LTD.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell appeared on behalf
of F. Syme Thompson.

His EXCELLENCY asked Mr. Dodwell
to state what he had to say in addition
to what had already been put before the
Military Service Tribunal.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell said:—
The decision of the Military
Service Tribunal in Mr. Thompson's
case is fraught with such serious
consequences to my firm that I am
going to take the unusual course of
admitting frankly that I feel its ad-
verse nature was due to my anticipating
further exemption, at any rate, would
be a practical certainty, and to my
consequently not emphasizing suffi-
ciently in my evidence, Mr. Thompson's
value to us. In spite of the fact that
our firm has already sent 70 members
of its staff to join the Allied forces, I
ask you to bear in mind that I realise
to the fullest extent what a serious
matter it is to stand in the way of a
young man going home to fight, and I
wished the Tribunal to appreciate this.
I said that if Mr. Thompson were
granted further exemption I would do
my utmost afterwards to carry on with
the new man, Mr. Caltor, and I am
afraid that the Tribunal came to the
conclusion from this that Mr. Thompson's
services were really not of much value
to us. The Tribunal may have been
further guided—or rather misguided—
by Mr. Thompson's answers to questions
put to him. At the original proceed-
ings he answered, I think it was to Mr.
Landale, that he was not a piece goods
expert. At the last proceedings he said
he was not an insurance expert. I
agree that he can hardly be considered
either of these, but he has had 34 years
experience in our Export and Import
Department, out of which he has been
two years in charge of it, and in conse-
quence is of undoubted value to us. In
answer to Mr. Adamson, Mr. Thompson
said that he did not consider himself as
much an expert in the Import and
Export business as Mr. Barretto. In
this statement should lead to a mis-
understanding. I desire the Council to
appreciate that Mr. Barretto is not an
ordinary Portuguese Export clerk. He
is a well respected member of the
Portuguese community, 43 years of age,
with a lifelong experience in the busi-
ness, and naturally with his 34 years
experience Mr. Thompson might not
consider himself as expert as Mr.
Barretto. But in any case, Sir, what
I wrote to the Tribunal, and what I
said at the proceedings, was that I
perfectly clear that we look upon Mr.
Thompson as an expert in the Import
and Export trade, I desire to emphasize
that fact now.

In the endeavour to make my case
clear to the Council I would like to
mention the chief articles of Export and
Import that Mr. Thompson has had this
34 years of experience in.
Mr. Dodwell then mentioned
certain Exports and Imports.

Continuing, Mr. Dodwell said:—
Now that Mr. Barretto is leaving us,
the decision of the Tribunal takes away
from us the only man in our office who
has any expert knowledge of these
articles, and not only takes him away
but takes him away at a moment's
notice. Now, Sir, I think it must be
apparent to anyone present in this
Council Chamber, whether he be a
merchant or not, that no firm could run
such an important department as this
without a man who knows sufficient
about the qualities, grades etc. of the
various articles to enable him to effi-
ciently inspect purchases and negotiate
sales. I admit that business in Exports
and Imports is a restricted, owing to
circumstances, but there is business to
be done, and what there is I contend
should be energetically sought after by
the British firms, both in the interests
of the Colony and of the Empire. I
would ask leave to refer the Council
to a short extract of a speech made by
Sir Auckland Geddes at Manchester in
July last.

"In order that we may secure that our
armies are not crushed and that they are
able to stand the strain which
Germany, without doubt, has the power
to impose upon us, we must have men
and men for the fighting line; but not
only for the fighting line. There is
something more than a fighting line
in an army. Behind the fighting line
there are rearward services. Here in this
country is the very centre, the very
heart, the alliance, and we must retain
here sufficient forces to make it abso-
lutely useless for the Germans to attempt
a raid, let alone an invasion. (Cheers.)
But there is something more. Our fu-
ture, the future of our business depends
upon our position throughout the world,
our prestige and the power, and while
we are thinking of the forces in France
and Flanders we have to remember that
that is not only our interest, although
it is vital interest. But the East also
calls. You know what the East means
to us and to the business of the Empire,
and the East calls for men to maintain
our position. And somehow out of our
available manpower we have to provide
not only for production which will give
the funds to carry on the war, but for
the forces which will meet and I hope
defeat the German army, and the forces
which will maintain our power and
prestige throughout the East."

That was in July. Surely now the
war position warrants our efforts being
directed more and more towards the
economic struggle that will follow.
Major Morgan was agreeable to a trivial
exemption, but that was not agreed to
by the Tribunal. Even if Mr. Thompson
had three months exemption it seems
to me an impossibility for him to impart
to anyone, having no previous experience
of the trade, sufficient export knowledge
to enable us to carry on with a sufficient
degree of safety. Under the very best
staff conditions every merchant knows
it is difficult enough to avoid claims
for inferior deliveries.

There is one other point which I
submit may not have been fully ap-
preciated by the Tribunal. It is the fact
that we are registered at home and pay
tax, which in 1916 and 1917 amounted
to \$200,000. I put this forward as a reason
why I thought we were entitled to the fullest
consideration. In point of fact this
home registration in our case means
that by far the greater part of our profits
on all trading goes towards the cost of
the war, so that the decision of the
Tribunal will not only jeopardise our
valuable Import and Export trade, but
will deprive the Home Government
of a considerable sum of money.

Finally, Sir, I know of no case in which
the head man of the Import and Export
Department of any similar firm in the
Colony has yet been non-exempted and
if Mr. Thompson is taken from a firm
whose war record is as good as ours, I
submit it will be a gross injustice.

His Excellency said he was sure
the Tribunal fully appreciated the fact
as regards the sums Messrs. Dodwell
and Company had paid in Income Tax
and Excess Profits Taxes and they also
fully appreciated and realised the value
of Mr. Dodwell's services.

Mr. Dodwell replied that he did
not think they did, in fact he was sure
they did not.

His Excellency said the remark
which Mr. Dodwell referred to was that
Mr. Thompson had not the same expert
knowledge as Mr. Barretto. This did not
mean that his value was not recognised.
Mr. Dodwell said they did not
recognise that he could not do business
in the Import and Export Department
with out Mr. Syme Thompson. They did
not appreciate the point. He was
desirous that Mr. Thompson should
go but when he (Mr. Dodwell)
returned from America, Mr. Barretto
informed him that he was leaving. That
altered the entire situation. It was
sprung upon him at moment's notice.

The Colonial Treasurer: It was
sprung upon you by Mr. Barretto?

His Excellency said the other point
was that Mr. Dodwell was doubtful if
Mr. Thompson was enrolled whether there
would be a sufficient degree of safety.
The firm had reached a point
that could not be regarded as giving a
sufficient degree of safety if Mr. Syme
Thompson were taken.

Mr. Dodwell said he could not take
the risk of doing business in the Depart-
ment. How could he do business if
he had nobody to inspect the products?
It was a surprise to him, when he re-
turned to find that the estimated profit and
loss account up to the end of September
was the same as it was last year.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. G. M.
Fitzgibbon, Mr. Dodwell said there was
not another single member of the firm
who had sufficient knowledge to carry
on the work of the Department. Mr.
Barretto was leaving at the end of the
month. He had done his utmost to
induce Mr. Barretto to remain and had
offered him a considerable increase in
salary. Mr. Barretto was going into
partnership with a Portuguese firm
that is making a lot of money and a
firm they could not compete with.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp asked
whether there was no prospect of getting
any other expert assistant, not necessari-
ly a British subject but possibly another
Portuguese.

Mr. Dodwell said it was just as he
said. The Portuguese firms were mak-
ing so much money now that it is
impossible to get Portuguese assistants.
Mr. N. J. Stabb: The Portuguese
firms are getting all the trained men.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle: I
can absolutely corroborate that, as well
after discussing the appeal in private
the Tribunal granted absolute exemption.

MESSRS. GERIN, DREYARD & CO.

Mr. H. W. Looker applied for
renewal of the decision of non-exemption
by the General Military Service
Tribunal in the case of Mr. J. D.
Birrell. Mr. Gerin also being present.
Mr. Looker said that the firm of Messrs.
Gerin, Dreyard and Company was estab-
lished in China in 1909. It was
developed a very large import and
export trade principally in silk,
in Shanghai and also in Lyons. When
the war broke out all the firm's men in
the Lyons establishment were taken by
the French authorities and the office
was also closed down for the same
reason. Mr. Gerin himself was also
taken for service and the whole of his
business in China became closed. The
firm had been established for a con-
siderable number of years and had
attained a very considerable state of
development. Mr. Gerin served on the
French Front for two years and was
discharged owing to illness. He must
have been back in China and hours.
It had been suggested that the
Bank was an American institution;
it must be obvious that the Bank's
interest were primarily British. The
Colony is largely dependent upon
America for its trade at the present
time. The bulk of the trade was
with America and he supposed the
connection with America would con-
tinue to increase and such a sacrifice
as he was asked to make was going
to be detrimental to the Colony.

After consideration His Excellency
said no exemption would be granted.
He wished to express the Tribunal's
sense of the war service rendered by
Messrs. Gerin, Dreyard & Co.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Mr. G. Hogg, Manager of the
Bank, applied for total exemption of
himself and Mr. D. Ritchie.
Mr. Hogg said he appealed on
behalf of Mr. Ritchie on grounds set
forth in a letter to the Tribunal at
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the French authorities and the office
was also closed down for the same
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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Port of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment) IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godwin & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons WED., 30th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m. Nikko Maru, 8,800 tons SAT., 14th Dec., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Totomi Maru, 7,000 tons FRI., 18th Oct.	

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

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DOOM OF THE GERMAN BARON

England has long been the haven of refuge for the shipwrecked of all nations; in the years before the war she had become the happy hunting ground of the parasites. The war has exposed no social class more malignant than the rampant petting and spoiling of the titular German nobility in English-speaking countries in the days of peace. Has not the German Crown Prince before and even since the war boasted of his many friends in England and of his conviction that they would still be his after all was over? "He is my Prince" was the ominous boast some years ago of the wife of a member of our diplomatic service, who had made the acquaintance of a German princely munificence in Switzerland. The extent to which we "jumped" German counts, barons and princes can only be realized after special study. To be appointed to the German Embassy in London was the beginning and end of an ambition, openly encouraged by the Emperor, that of marrying an English woman with money. There was a flagrant case in which a German baron gained the affections of a rich London tradesman's daughter; the girl's father was ostentatiously received by the Emperor. An unofficial cohort of "young Associates" and "Referendaries," noble and transient corps of students would spend their holiday in London bringing a shelf of family introductions with the same object in view. Even Rhodes's generous provision for German scholars, the nomination of whom he left to the German Emperor, who selected the candidates from the same aggressive class of students, was also a sinister influence.

The social possibilities offered by our easy-going acceptance of German titles at their face value encouraged their holders to make regular razzias on our shores. The young German baron who had not got into trouble at the university or even his examination for the Army would come to England and take to hunting in Devonshire, marry an English girl, and play quite a social figure among the unsophisticated. The German count, only by rare exception a wealthy man, would transfer his Penates to Leicestershire, together with horses, dogs, and stable boys. Elsewhere another would become master of a house, a patron of charity, governor of hospitals, high sheriff, and M.P.—for a shum constituency.

Yet while good-natured hostesses in England were entertaining the counts and the barons and encouraging their matrimonial advances to their daughters, sometimes without due inquiry into their antecedents, in New York, a well-to-do restaurant keeper, was specializing in German ex-officio barons to recruit his staff of waiters, and a wastrel member of a Pomeranian Junker family was washing dishes in an American hotel, not having yet become a full-fledged waiter.

Frankly, we misunderstood the status of this petty nobility. We paid deference to the baron, not only from inherent snobbery, but from a misconception of the position of the titular nobility in Germany itself, when divorced from military or other official status, albeit the German Emperor, by his proclamation of surface values, has done his best to obscure this fundamental fact. Years ago Paul de Lagarde, a keen observer of politics and society, declared that, barring the reigning princely families, the nobility, as such, counted for very little in German life, and that little only in a social sense; in higher domains not.

WHEN THE NERVES GIVE WAY.

Act Promptly to Arrest the Mischief.

Hardly any condition of ill-health deserves more pity than that for which there is generally least sympathy. Men and women with nerves out of gear become irritable and fretful and are blamed for ill-temper, whereas it is not their fault. Their health is the cause. Often the nerves have given way under the strain of working for very people who reproach the sufferers. The tired wife or mother, the bread-winner whose anxiety for his family has worried him until he is thin and ill, are the "nervous" sufferers who become run down. Their nerves, like all the bodily organs, need healthy red blood; worry tells on their digestion and their nerves are affected. In such cases a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people is necessary, for these pills make new blood and tone up the nervous system by which method they invigorate those whose nerves have given away. The patients become bright, spirited and full of energy. Nervous starts and irritability are gone. Happiness fits themselves and others around them.

"If your blood is thin and watery, if your nerves are weak, you can begin to get well now; for Dr. Williams' pink pills will be obtained of the medicine-vendors everywhere, also sent free on the little top \$1.00 box for \$1.00 from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Szechuen Road, Shanghai."

at all. Nietzsche is even more explicit in saying that the German nobility is entirely absent from the records of German civilization. A hundred years ago Freiherr von Stein seriously proposed to abolish the small titular nobility root and branch, as a caste insulted to the spirit of the times, and calculated only to perpetuate and aggravate antiquated and invidious class distinctions. "Poverty," he said, "was their general characteristic; the Army their only hope as a profession; which, in the majority of cases, spells a career of brilliant misery." Helldorff, "farthing baron"—was a popular sobriquet in the South of Germany 50 years ago.

Some time ago a distinguished English officer complained that it was hard that the only German of "high rank" among the interned, far in impecunious baron, who was living on his rich English wife's money, was a great admirer of England, with sentiments above suspicion. But a man of that type, without occupation or official position, and not a landed proprietor, cannot be said to hold high rank in his own country. Outside the chances of the matrimonial market no lucrative profession is open to the German baron at home; at most he can become an insurance tout, or something in a railway stable. The more sharp-witted of them have long perceived the tendency of the times, and are little inclined to be overtaken by the deluge which they feel to be inevitable. A young prince has been known to attend a commercial academy in Cologne in order to qualify as a bank clerk. No uncomplaining are the demands of efficiency, even where high rank is concerned, thus semi-royal rank has been insufficient to secure an appointment of simple lieutenant in the German Navy.

The German Americanized Press was keenly alive to the exploitation of our social softness. One enterprising German newspaper had a neurotic degenerate and a convicted murderer as its regular correspondent in London for years, simply because he was a baron. His London colleagues knew all about his antecedents and post-natal activities. Yet, once at least, he was a privileged guest at a great man's table, and sat next to a peer of the realm.

It is to be hoped that the war will put an end to all such foreign parasitism. If any class of men in the whole world has reason to curse the war, and its Imperial instigator it is the German parasitic nobility, which enjoyed such a heyday in social London, Washington, and New York. They indeed will be justified in deploring, with Othello, "that their occupation is gone! But whether they read the handwriting on the wall or not, there it is; the fate in store for them is that which has overtaken the Polish Counts of Continental table d'hôte memory 50 or 60 years ago! Extinction.—Times.

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There was never such general eagerness in France to learn English as now. Certain newspapers, like the *Matin*, have begun to teach our language by means of brief phrases and rules of grammar printed daily on the top of the front page.

Others, among them the *Journal*, are organizing special classes for the readers. The *Journal* states that special halls have been engaged, and the first two classes will be named after President Wilson and King George respectively. The task of spreading a knowledge of English is not to be left to private initiative alone. The Government is stirring in the matter, and in co-operation with the military authorities proposes to organize the teaching of English in the French Army, while offering facilities to the troops of the Allied armies in France, Italy and the East for obtaining knowledge of the French language. Many thinkers have been convinced that the League of Nations will only become a reality when the number of people in every country capable of understanding the tastes, needs and tendencies of other nations expands beyond a small circle of educated men and writers.

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